

*Oak Spring Garden Library*



# NYMPHÆA.

## POLYANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Nymphaea Alba.*

Water-lily. Water-cane. Caudock. Watersocks.

Found in the Mere near  
Starborough. —

July- 1815.

It extends itself by long runners which form a  
root at the end, & send up leaf-stalks in deep  
water. — The root is bulbous. — It may be propagated  
by transplanting the bulbous roots in winter. —

The roots are used in Ireland & in the Island of  
Java to dye a dark brown. — Swine eat it; Goats  
are not fond of it; Cows & Horses refuse it. —

Both the species support the *Aphis Aquaticus* &  
*Lepturus Aquaticus*. —



Nymphaea.



*Nymphaea Alba.*  
Water-lily. Water-cam. Candoch.  
Water-socks.



ERICA.

OCTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Erica cinerea.*

*Five-leaved Heath.*

*Scarborough -*

*August -*  
1822.



Erica.



*Erica cinerea.*

*Grey-leaved Heath.*



## EPILOBIUM.

### OCTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Epilobium angustifolium.*

Rosebay Willow-herb. —

Found it growing at Plimpton near Manogate  
Flowers sometimes white. — August 1<sup>st</sup> 1814. —

Goats are extremely fond of it. — Cows & Sheep eat  
it. — Horses & Swine refuse it. — The *Phalæna* Pr.  
= *cellus* & *Spinus* *Elpenor*, are found upon it. — The  
suckers of the root are eatable. — An infusion of the  
plant has an intoxicating property, & the *Hamischab*.  
= *cadales* brew a sort of ale from the pith, & from  
the ale make alegar. — The down of the seeds also  
mixed with cotton or fur has been manufactured  
into stockings & other articles of cloathing. —



Epilobium.

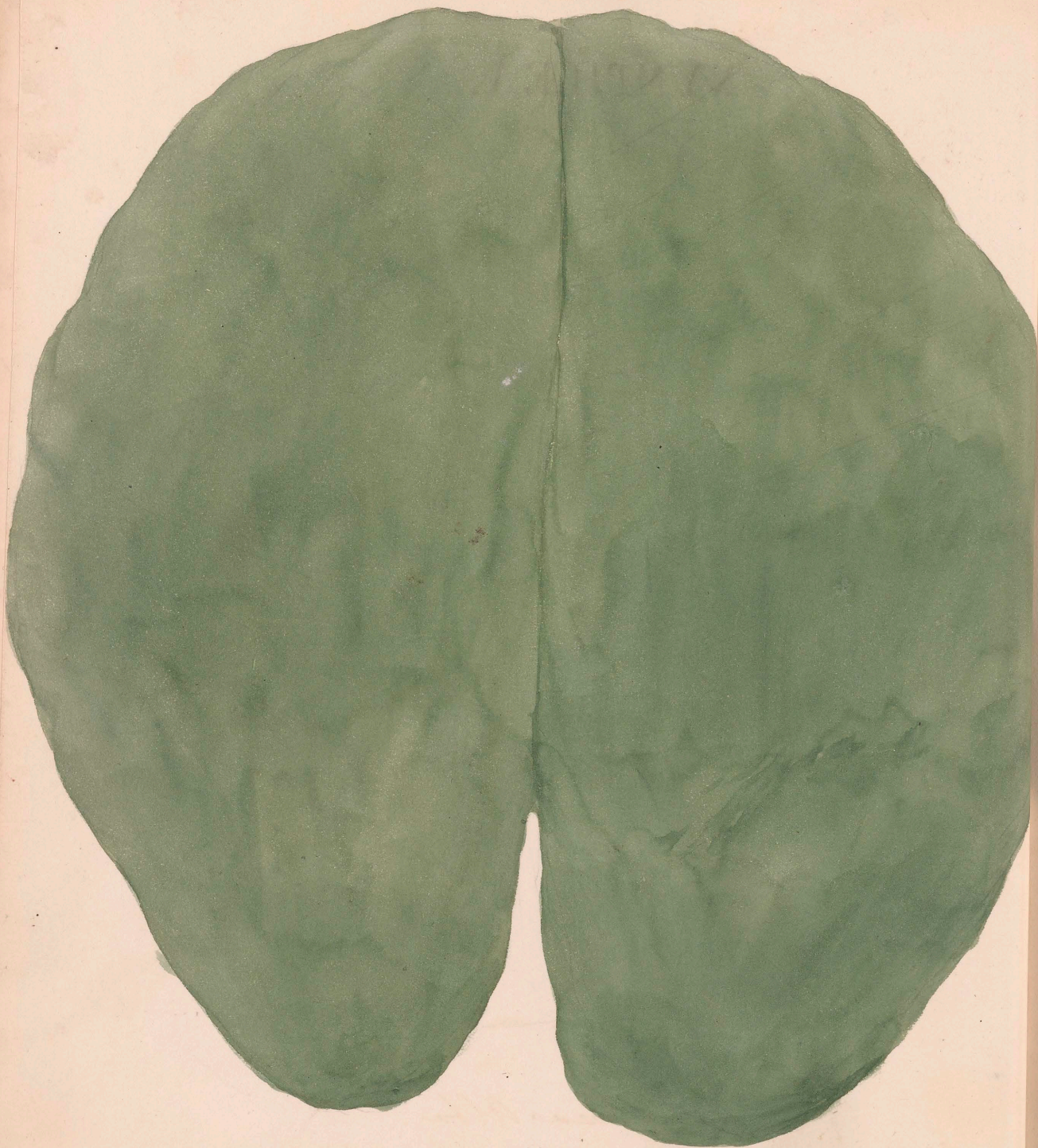


*Epilobium angustifolium*. Pimpernel Willow-herb.



NYMPHÆA.







Nymphaea.



*Nymphaea Alba.*  
Water-lily. Water-cann. Caudock.  
Watersock. —



CISTUS.

POLYANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Helianthemum*

*Mally Common.*

1022.







# ARUM.

## POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Arum Maculatum.*—

Wake Robin.— Cuckoopint.— Lords and Ladies.—

Wheatley.—

May.— 1810.

The berries ripen about the close of summer. *Cart.*—  
The root & the leaves when recent, are so extremely acid  
that it is highly disagreeable to taste them.— The root  
has been employed in medicine as a Stimulant, but  
when reduced to powder it loses much of its acrimony,  
& there is reason to suppose that the compound powder  
which takes its name from that plant, owes its virtues  
chiefly to the other ingredients.— The root, dried & powdered,  
is used by the French to wash their skin with, & is  
sold at a high price, under the name of *Cypress Powder*.—  
When the acrimony of the roots is extracted, either by  
boiling or baking, they certainly will afford a very mild  
& wholesome nourishment.— Many nations prepare  
the only bread they have from plants as acrimonious  
as this: first dissipating the noxious qualities by the force of



64  
heat. - Starch may be made from the roots. -





Arum.



*Arum Maculatum.*—  
Great Britain. Cuckoo-pint.  
Lords and Ladies. —



# ANEMONE.

## POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Anemone nemorosa.*—

Wood Anemone.—

Arctthorpe Wood.—

April 30<sup>th</sup> 1819.—

The flower fold up in a curious manner against rain. The whole plant is acrid. Goats & sheep eat it. Horses, cows, & swine refuse it. The paper in which the dried specimens are preserved is stained brown, which renders it probable that it may be employed as a dye. Stokes. This plant is sometimes found with yellow dots on the under surface of the leaves, & has been mistaken for a Polypodium. Some have supposed these dots the work of an insect, but without sufficient proof. Dr. Pulteney, has rendered it probable that they are formed of a minute species of Lycopodium, though as they may be discovered in their younger state under the outer cuticle of the leaf, it is not obvious how the seeds could be introduced. These plants are evidently in a diseased state of a yellow green, & do not bear flowers. The leaf of the *Betula officinalis* is liable to be affected in the same manner.



Anemone.



*Anemone nemorosa.*

*Wood Anemone.*



RANUNCULUS.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Ranunculus Ficaria.*

Common Pilewort. Lesser Celandine.

*Ficaria verna.*—

Wheatley.—

March. 1817.

The young leaves may be eaten in the Spring  
along with other pot-herbs. — Goats & Sheep eat it.  
Cows & Horses refuse it. — *Curculio dorsalis*,  
is found upon it. —



Ranunculus.



*Ranunculus Ficaria.*

Common Pilewort. Lesser Celandine. *Ficaria verna.*



# RANUNCULUS.

## POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Ranunculus Flammula.*—

Lesser Spearwort.—

Found it in a Bog near Belsay Castle

in Northumberland.—

September. 1810.—

It is very acrid. Applied externally it inflames & blisters the skin. Horses eat it. Cows, sheep, goats, & swine refuse it. Its acrimony rises in distillations. Some years ago a man travelled in several parts of England administering vomits, which, like white vitriol, operated the instant they were swallowed. The distilled water of this plant was his medicine, & from the experience I have had of it, I feel myself authorized to assert, that in the case of poison being swallowed, or other circumstances occurring in which it is desirable to make a patient vomit instantaneously, it is preferable to any other medicine yet known, & does not excite those painful contractions in the upper



part of the stomach which the white vitriol  
sometimes does, thereby defeating the intention  
for which it was given. —



Ranunculus.



*Ranunculus Flammula.*—

*Lesser Spearwort.*—



RANUNCULUS.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Ranunculus Scleratus.*

Round-leaved Water Cowfoot. Celery-leaved Cowfoot.

By the side of the Lake. Westwood.

The whole plant is very corrosive; & beggars are said to use it to ulcerate their feet, which they expose in that state, to excite compassion. —

Goats eat it — Cows, horses & sheep refuse it. —



RAMUNCULUS.

POLYANDRIA. POLYCYNIA.



*Ranunculus Sceleratus.*

Round-leaved Water Crowfoot. Ctery-leaved Crowfoot.



RANUNCULUS.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Ranunculus Aquatilis.*

Water Crowfoot.

Growing in a Pool near Wheatley.

May - 1847.

So far is this plant from possessing the deleterious qualities usually attributed to it, that Dr. Pulteney, in the fifth Vol. of the Lin. Trans. has given ample testimony to its capability of almost alone supporting horses, cows, & pigs in good condition, & the animals eat it with avidity.



Ranunculus.



*Ranunculus Aquatilis.*

*Water Crowfoot.*



RANUNCULUS.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Ranunculus Bulbosus.*—

Butter Flower. — Butter Cups. — Gold Cup.

Bulbous Crowfoot. —

In the Grove at Wheatley. —

May — 1818.



Ranunculus.



*Ranunculus Bulbosus.* —  
*Butter Flower. — Butter Cups. —*  
*Gold Cup. — Bulbous Crookfoot. —*



# FRAGARIA.

## ICOSANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Fragaria Vesca.*—

Strawberry.—

May.—1818.—

Breadley.—

The berries, either eaten alone, or with sugar, or with milk, are universally esteemed a most delicious fruit. They are grateful, cooling, sub-acid, juicy, & have a delightful smell.—Taken in large quantities they seldom disagree.—They promote perspiration, & dissolve the tartarous incrustations upon the teeth.—People afflicted with the gout have found great relief by using them largely, & Hoffman says, he has known consumptive people cured by them.—The bark of the root is astringent.—Sheep & goats eat it.—Cows are not fond of it.—Horses & swine refuse it.—The Cicada *Spumaria* (luckow-spit) is very frequently found upon the leaves, & the *Coccus Polonicus* upon the roots.—This has been supposed to be the common stock from which all the different sorts cultivated in gardens are



FRAGARIA

FRAGARIA

derived, but one of the garden sorts with a very  
large berry, called the Hantbag Strawberry, bears  
male & female flowers on different plants. —



Fragaria.



*Fragaria vesca.* —  
Strawberry. —



ROSA.

ICOSANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Rosa Arvensis.*

White-flowered Dog Rose. Corn Rose. —

Hedges near Harrogate. —

August 10<sup>th</sup> 1874



Rosa.



*Rosa. Ancestris. White-flowered Rose.*  
*Corn. Rose. —*



RANUNCULUS.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Ranunculus Repens.*

*Creeping Crowfoot. Creeping Butter Cups. —*

*Castle Dyke - Harbrough —*

*September 1815. —*



Ranunculus.



*Ranunculus Repens.*

Creeping Crowfoot. Creeping Butter Cups.



SPERGULA.

DECANDRIA. PENTAGYNIA.

*Spergula nodosa.*

*Knotted Spurrey.*

*Car - Sand Fliton.*

August 1<sup>st</sup> 1822.



Spergula.



*Spergula nodosa.*  
Mottled Spurrey.



TORMENTILLA.

ICOSANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Tormentilla officinalis.* —

*Septfoil. Tormentil.* —

*Harrogate Common.* —

September 8<sup>th</sup> 1814

The roots may rank with the strongest vegetable astringents, & as such have a place in the modern practice of physic. — They are used in several countries to tan leather. — Farmers find them very efficacious in the dysenteries of cattle. — They dye red. — Cows, goats, sheep, & swine eat it. — Horses refuse it. — A horse eat it. —



Tormentilla.



*Tormentilla officinalis.*—

*Septfoil.*—*Tormentil.*—



CHLORA.

OCTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Chlora Perfoliata.*

*Perforated Yellow wort. Yellow Centaury.*

*Woburn. Lincolnshire.*

*September 2.<sup>d</sup>*

1822.



Chlora.



*Chlora Pycnostachya.*

*Pycnostachya Yellow-root. Yellow Gentian.*



Dec. 1891  
Sedam 1891



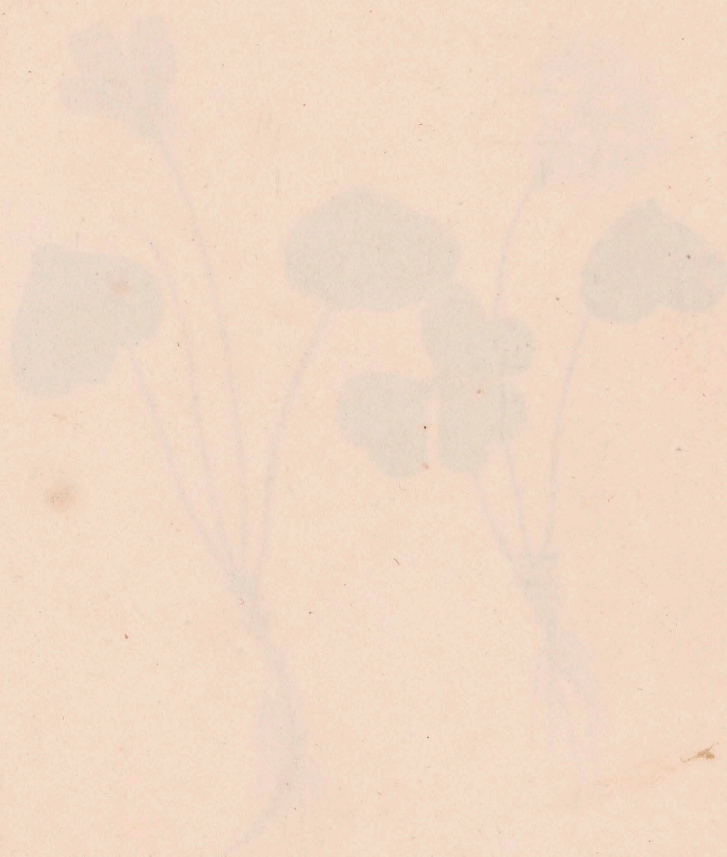




Dec. Pent.

Pythia

Acetabularia









LYCHNIS.

DE CANDRIA. PENTAGYNIA.

*Lychnis Flo. cuculi.*

Meadow Pinks. Wild Wilkins.

Meadow Cuckoo flower. Ragged Robin.

Crow flower. —

Harrogate Common. —

August 15<sup>th</sup> 1814



Lychnis.



*Lychnis Flou-cuculi.* — Meadow Pinks.

Wild William. Meadow Cuckoo Flower.

Ragged Robin. Crow flower. —



# FRAGARIA.

## ICOSANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Fragaria Sterilis.*—

Barren Strawberry.—

In Steetthorpe Wood.—

April 30.<sup>th</sup>—1819.

Mr Curtis considers this plant as forming the connecting link between the *Fragaria* & *Potentilla*, having the leaves of the former, but in fructification more resembling the latter.—Gmelin considers it as a *Comarum*, & calls it *C. Fragarioides*.—



Fragaria.



*Fragaria Sterilis.*—

Barren Strawberry.—



SAXIFRAGA.

DECANDRIA. DIGYNIA.

*Saxifraga Tridactylites.*—

*Blue Whitlow-grass. — Blue-leaved Saxifrage. —*

*Growing on a Wall, at Clifton  
in Yorkshire. —*

*April 1819.*

*Turns red after flowering. —*



Saxifraga.



*Saxifraga Tridactylites.* -

*Blue Whitlow-grass. - Blue-leaved Saxifrage. -*



PYROLA.

DECANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Pyrola Minor.*

*Lesser Wintergreen.*

*East side of Sycamore Moor Scarborough.*

*August - 1816.*



Pyrola.



*Pyrola Minor.*  
*Lew's Wintergreen.*



POLYGONUM.

OCTANDRIA. TRIGYNIA.

*Polygonum Amphibium.*—

*Perennial Willow-leaved Arsmart.*—

*Narrow-leaved Pond Weed.*—

*June 10<sup>th</sup> 1812.*

*Luckney.*—



Polygonum.



*Polygonum amphibium.*  
Perennial Willow-leaved Smartweed.  
Narrow-leaved Pond weed. —



POLYGONUM.

OCTANDRIA. TRIGYNIA.

*Polygonum Bistorta.*—

Great Bistort, or Snakeweed.—

In a moist Meadow near Luckney.—

June 14.<sup>th</sup> 1818.

The root is one of the strongest vegetable  
astringents. The young shoots are eaten in  
herb pudding in the north of England: At and  
about Manchester they are substituted for greens,  
under the name of Patience Dock. Mr. Caley.—



Polygonum.



*Polygonum Bistorta.*  
Great Bistort, or  
Shakerweed. —



ADOX. A.

OCTANDRIA. TETRAGYNIA.

*Adoxa Moschatellina,*  
*Tuberous Moschatel.*

*Cachney.*

*May.*





*Adoxa Moschatellina.*  
*Tuberous Moschattel.*



MONOTROPA.

DE CANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Monotropa Hypopithys.*

Primrose-scented Birds'-nest.

Yellow Birds'-nest. —

July 25<sup>th</sup> 1810.

Growing at the Roots of Fir Trees  
at Boynton near Bridlington. —

The whole plant smells sweet, & is of a pale yellow  
colour, which peculiarity is generally confined to  
parasitical plants, & such as grow in very  
shady situations. —



Monotropa.



*Monotropa hypopithyus.*

Rose-scented Bird's-nest.

Yellow Bird's-nest. —



ANDROMEDA.

DECANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Andromeda Polifolia.*

Marsh Cistus. Wild Rosemary.

Soley Mountain. Rosemary Snowwort.

Marsh Hlg Rose. —



PAROLA  
DECIDUA MONOCYNTA



2<sup>d</sup> 1/2



PYROLA.

DECANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Pyrola rotundifolia.*

Common Winter-green.

Seamer Moor.

June 19<sup>th</sup>

1822.



Pyrola.



*Pyrola rotundifolia*  
Common Winter-green.



EPILOBIMUM.

OCTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Epilobium Montanum.* —

Smooth-leaved Willowherb. —

Nedger between High & Low Harrogate. —

September 3<sup>d</sup> 1814. —

The stigma is in four deep segments,  
by which this is essentially distinguished  
from *Epilobium Roseum*, a species that  
otherwise much resembles it. —





*Epilobium Montanum.*

*Smooth-leaved Willowherb.*



ORNITHOGALUM.  
HEXANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Ornithogalum*

*Autumn I think  
Warping the 12th*



Ornithogalum.





Polyand Poly  
Sagittaria











TEUCRIUM.

DIDYNAMIA. GYMNOSPERMIA.

*Teucrium Scorodonia.* —

Wood Sage. — Sage Germander. —

<sup>2</sup>  
Found it in a ditch bank near Scarborough. —

July. — 1810.

The people of Jersey are said to make use of it in brewing. — It possesses the bitterness & a good deal of the flavour of hops, but upon trial it gave too much colour to the liquor. —



Teucrium.



*Teucrium scorodonia.* —

Wood Sage. Sage German. —



MENTHA.

DI DYNAMIA. GYMNOSPERMIA.



Mentha.





# GLECOMA.

## DIDYNAMIA. GYMNOSPERMIA.

*Glecoma Hederacea.*

Gill. Ground Ivy. Cats-foot. Ale. hoof.

Two-hoof. Robin run in the hedge.

Wheatley. River Side.

May. 1823.

The leaves thrown into the water, with ale,  
clarify it & give it a flavour. The expressed  
juice, mixed with a little wine, I applied  
morning & evening, destroys the white specks  
upon horses' eyes. The plants that grow near  
it do not flourish. Sheep eat it; horses are  
not fond of it; cows, goats, & swine refuse it.  
Little protuberances, composed of many cells, are  
sometimes found upon the leaves, & are occasioned  
by insects. The *Phalaena latitrix* & the *Gynips*  
*Glecomae* live upon it. Lin.





*Glechoma Hederacea.*

Gill. Ground Ivy. Cat-foot. Me-roof. Sun-roof.  
 Robin run in the hedge.--



# THYMUS.

## DIDYNAMIA. GYMNOSPERMIA.

*Thymus Serpyllum.*

Brother of Thyme. Wild Thyme.

Common Thyme.

Wheatley Hills.

August - 1823.

This plant yields an essential oil. That is very heating. An infusion of the leaves removes the headache. The flesh of Sheep that feed upon aromatic plants, particularly upon Thyme, is much superior in flavour to common mutton; but Mr Bowles the author of the account of the Sheep walks in Spain, considers this as a vulgar error. He says, Sheep are not fond of it. Bees are fond of it. The *Phalaena papilionaria* lives upon it.





*Thymus serpyllum.*

Mother of Thyme. Wild Thyme. Common Thyme.



# SCUTELLARIA.

## DIDYNAMIA. GYMNOSPERMIA.

*Scutellaria galericulata.*

Hooded Willowherb. Blue Skullcap.

Westwood

By the Lake at Westwood.

When the Hoods fall off, the cup closes upon the seeds, which, when ripe, being still smaller than the cup, could not possibly open its mouth, or overcome its elastic force, as the door of the seeds do in the compound flower, & must consequently remain useless without a possibility of escaping. But nature, ever full of resources, finds a method to discharge them. The cup grows dry, & then divides into two distinct parts; so that the seeds, already detached from the receptacle, fall to the ground. Cows, Goats, & Sheep eat it; Horses & Swine refuse it. —



MELAMPYRUM.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.



*Scutellaria Galericulata.*  
Hooded. Willows herb. Blue Skullcap.



MELAMPYRUM.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Melampyrum Sylvaticum.*

Yellow Cow-wheat.

Seamer Moor. Scarborough.

August. 1816.

Cows, Sheep, & Goats eat it, & with a  
plentiful allowance of it soon grow fat.





*Melampyrum sylvaticum.*

Yellow Cow-wheat.



LATHRÆA.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Lathræa Squamaria.*—

Great Toothwort.—

Growing at Roche Abbey  
near Malting.—

May.— 1818.

Grows only in shady places which the sun's rays  
can scarcely penetrate, it being almost destitute  
of leaves, & such plants alone can live without  
the solar light. — Lin. — Rather Rare. —

It is also found in very light dry soil, & so  
entangled with the roots of some neighbouring  
tree, especially with those of the Hazel, that I have  
reason to believe it parasitical. W. Gough. —



Lathræa.



*Lathræa squamaria.*—

Great Toothwort.—



PEDICULARIS.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Pedicularis Palustris.*

Marsh downwort.

In a field between Anthröpe & Traunsee.

June - 1815.

This is an unwelcome guest in Meadows,  
being very disagreeable to Cattle. — Goats eat it.  
Horses, Sheep, & Cows refuse it. — Swine are  
not fond of it. —



Pedicularis.



*Pedicularis Palustris*  
Marsh Lousewort.



PEDICULARIS.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Pedicularis Sylvatica.*

Common housewort.

Growing in the marshy part of Harrogate Common.

September 6.<sup>th</sup> 1814.

It is said that if the healthiest flock of  
sheep be fed with this plant, they become  
scabby & surfy in a short time, the wool  
will get loose, & they will be over-run with  
vermin. — Cows & swine refuse it. —



Pedicularis.



*Pedicularis Sylvatica.*

Common Housewort.



ANTIRRHINUM.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Antirrhinum Cymbalaria.*

*Tag-leaved Snap dragon. —*

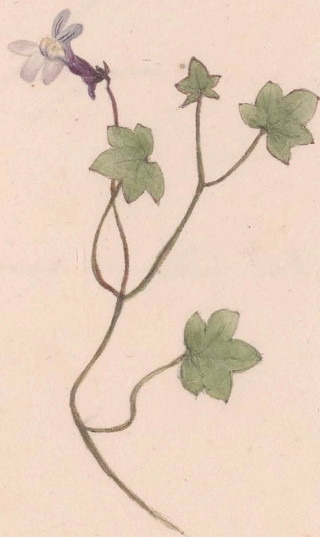
November 27<sup>th</sup> 1814. —



Antirrhinum.

ANTIRRHINUM

DIDYXAMIA. AUCHISTERMIA.



*Antirrhinum cymbalaria*  
Sag-leaved Snap dragon.



ANTIRRHINUM.

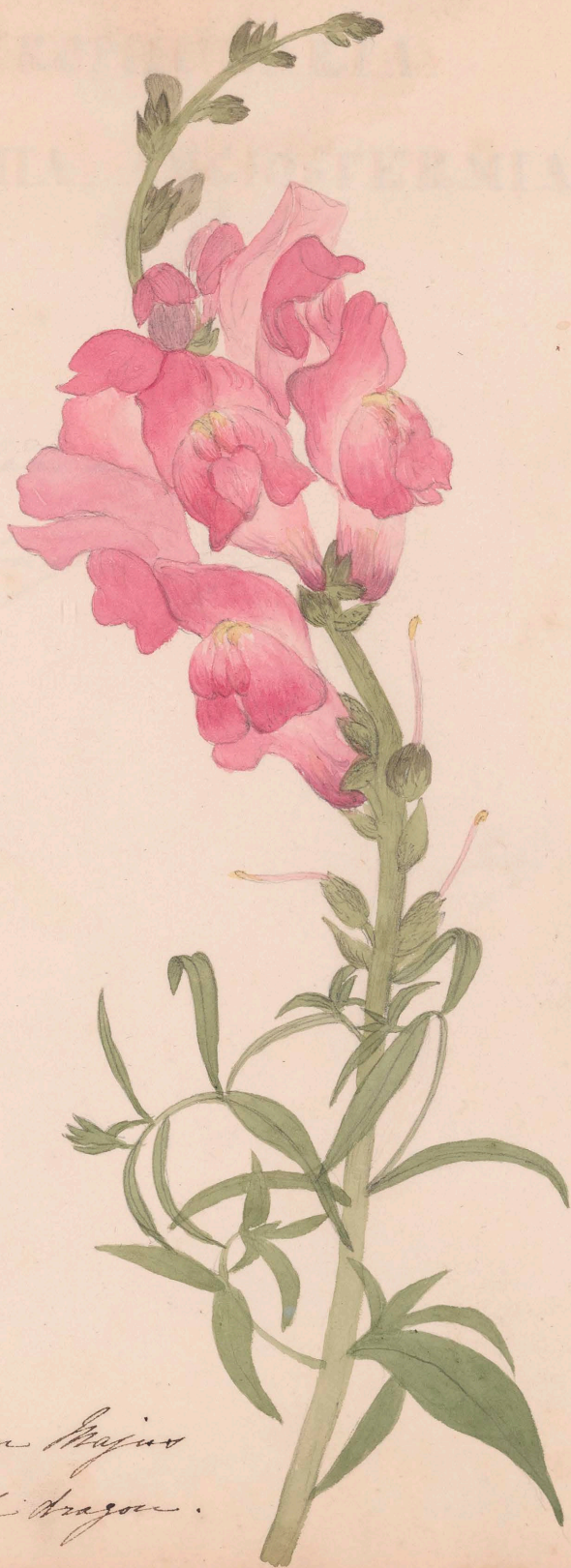
DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Antirrhinum Majus.*

*Greater Snap dragon.*

*Oxford. Growing on the Walls of the Colleges. —*





*Antirrhinum Majus*  
Greater Snap Dragon.



SCROPHULARIA.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Scrophularia Aquatica.*—

*Water Betony, or Figwort.*—

*Wheatleg.*—

*July.*— 1810.



Scrophularia.



*Scrophularia aquatica*  
Water Figwort, or  
Figwort.



DIGITALIS.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Digitalis Purpurea.*—  
*Common Foxglove.*—

*The Hills - Wheatley.*—

*June. — 1817.*

*Very common in the Midland, but rare in  
the Eastern Counties.*—

*It is certainly a very active medicine, & merits  
much attention.*—



Digitalis.

22



*Digitalis Purpurea.* —  
Common Foxglove. —



OROBANCHE.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Orobanche*

*Wheatley Hills.*

*Growing on the roots of the  
Spartium Scoparium.*

*June. 1823.*







DRABA.

TETRADYNAMIA. SILICULOSA.

*Draba Verina.*—

Common Whitlow-grass.

Railway. —

Wheatley. — Walks —

April — 1818.

One of our earliest flowering plants. — It is good as a salad. — Goats, sheep, & horses eat it; cows are not fond of it, swine refuse it.



Draba.



*Draba Vera.* -

*Common Whitlow-grass. - Railwort.* -



## COCHLEARIA.

### TETRADYNAMIA. SILICULOSA.

*Cochlearia Officinalis.*

Scorvy-Grass. Scrooby-Grass. —

Found it on the Cliffs between Mill Bay &  
Devon Bay, near Scarborough. —

August. 1846.

Notwithstanding this is a native of the Sea Coast, it  
is cultivated in gardens without any sensible alteration  
of its properties. It possesses a considerable degree of  
acrimony, & this acrimony seems to reside in a very  
subtle essential oil. — A distilled Water, & a conserve, are  
prepared from the leaves, & its juice is prescribed along with  
that of oranges, by the name of anti-scorbutic juices. — It  
may be eaten as a salad. — Cows eat it. — Horses, Goats, &  
Sheep refuse it. —



Cochlearia.



*Cochlearia officinalis*

Scorby-grass. Scorby-grass.



CARDAMINE.

TETRADYNAMIA. SILIQUOSA.

*Cardamine Pratensis.*—

*Common Ladies Smock.*—

*Wheatley-In the Grove.*—

*May—1818.*—

The virtue of this flower in hysterical & epileptic cases was first mentioned by Mag, in his letters.— Goats & Sheep eat it.—

Horses & Swine refuse it.— Cows are not fond of it.—



Cardamine.



*Cardamine Pratensis.* — Common Ladies Smock. —



SISYMBRIUM.  
TETRADYNAMIA. SILIQUOSA.

*Sisymbrium hastatum*  
Common water-cress.

Cuckney. —

June 12.<sup>th</sup> 1818.

This is very universally used as an early and  
wholesome spring salad. —



Sisymbrium.



*Sisymbrium Pastinacum*  
Common water-cress.



GERANIUM.

MONADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

*Geranium licanthum.*

Hemlock-leaved Cranebill. —

Wheatley. —

April. October

Growing in the low fields. —

1814



Geranium.



*Geranium plicatum.*

*Henlock-leaved Cranebill.*



MALVA.

MONADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

*Malva Roschäta.*

*Musk Mallow. —*

*Found it on the road side between  
Harrogate and Bilton. —*

*September — 1814. —*



Malva.



*Malva fructuosa*

Musk Mallow. —



POLYGALA.

DIADELPHIA. OCTANDRIA.

*Polygala vulgaris.*

Common Milkwort.

Wheatley. The Hills. —

July 10 15. —

Linnaeus found it to possess the properties of the  
Suega Rattle-snake root, (*Polygala Suega*) but in  
an inferior degree. — DuRoi used it in pleuritic  
cases with the desired success. — The powdered root may  
be given in doses of half a dram. — Cows, Goats, & Sheep  
eat it, & some refuse it. — An infusion of the herb,  
which is very bitter, taken in the morning fasting,  
about a quarter of a Pint daily, promotes expec-  
toration, & is good for a catarrhus cough. — I tried  
it with success. Dr. Smith. —



Polygala.

28



*Polygala vulgaris.*  
Common Milkwort.



GENISTA.

DIADELPHIA. DE CANDRIA.

*Genista Tinctoria.*

*Dyers' Green- weed. Wood. Wagon.*

*In a Field between Amthorpe & Frammore. 1015.*

*A yellow colour may be prepared from the  
flowers, & for wool that is to be dyed green,  
the Dyers prefer it to all others. — Horses, Cows,  
Goats, & Sheep eat it. —*



Genista.



*Genista tinctoria.*

*Yew's Green-weed. Wood Waxe.*



GENISTA.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

*Genista Anglica.*

*Needle Turp. Petty Spin. Needle Greenwood.*

*Growing on the Common at Harrogate.*

*August. 1814.*



Genista.



*Genista Anglica.*  
Needle-Twigs. Petty Whin. Needle-Grassweed.



ONONIS.

DIADELPHIA. DE CANDRIA.

*Ononis spinosa*

Thorny Rest-harrow. Cammacks.

Ground Herry. —

In a Field near Cheltenham. —

August 1819.

Cows & Goats eat it. — Sheep are very fond of it.  
Horses & Swine refuse it. —

A horse refused the whole branch, but  
eat of the younger shoots when picked off.  
S. — M. —



Ononis.



*Ononis spinosa.*

Thorny Rest-harrow. - Cammock. - Ground Swage. -



ANTHYLLIS.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

*Anthyllis Vulneraria.*

*Kidney - orelch. Ladies - fingers.*

*Matthys.*

*May.*

1021.





*Anthyllus Pulveraria.*  
Kidney-wetch. Ladies-fingers.



VICIA.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

*Vicia Cracca.*

*Tufted Vetch.*—

*Hedges near Scarborough.*

*August*—1822.

*Dr Plot, in his Nat. Hist. of Staffordshire, page 204,  
says, that this & the preceding species advance  
farther or backer cattle above any thing yet  
known. —*



Vicia.



*Vicia cracca.*  
Tufted Vetch.



ASTRACALUS.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

*Astracalus Hypoglossus.*

Purple Mountain Silkworm.

on Locks-head.

*A. denicas.*

June 20.<sup>th</sup>  
1822.

On the York road, three miles & a half from  
Sarbrough. —



*Astragalus.*



*Astragalus Hypoglothus,*  
Purple Mountain Milkwort, or Lock's Head.



TRIFOLIUM.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

*Trifolium Medium.*

*long-leaved, or Zig-zag Trefoil.*

*Race ground. Scarborough.*

*August*  
1822.



Trifolium.



*Trifolium Medium.*

long-leaved, or Lig-yea Trefoil.



HYPERICUM.

POLYADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

*Hypericum Humifusum.*

*Trailing St. John's Wort.*

*The Hills at Wheatley.*

*July.*  
1823.





*Hypericum Manicatum.*

*St. John's Wort.*



